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Coats & Bennett

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Washington, D.C. 20231

RE: U.S. Patent Application
Inventor: Paul W. Dent
**8-PSK TRANSMIT FILTERING USING REDUCED LOOK-UP
TABLES**

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the above-identified U.S. Patent Application, which includes the following:

1. Specification and Claims
2. Formal Drawings (3 sets of 5 sheets)
3. Declaration and Power of Attorney for Patent Application
4. Assignment including Recordation Form Cover Sheet
5. Form PTO-1449 and related patents
6. **Express Mail Certification - Label No. EL527471660US**
7. Postcard

Also enclosed please find our check in the amount of **\$1,324.00** to cover the Government Filing Fee and recordation of the Assignment. If fees are not sufficient, please deduct from our Deposit Account No. 18-1167.

Respectfully submitted,

COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

By:

David E. Bennett
Registration No. 32,194

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P-4015.359

1100 Crescent Green
Suite 206
Cary, North Carolina 27511
tel: 919-854-1844
fax: 919-854-2084
www.coatsandbennett.com

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Patent Attorneys

Larry L. Coats¹

David E. Bennett

Benjamin S. Withrow

John R. Owen

David D. Kalish

Steven N. Terranova

Taylor M. Davenport

Patent Agent

Michael D. Murphy

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)
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Paul W. Dent)
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Serial No. _____)
)
Filed: _____)
)
For: **8-PSK TRANSMIT FILTERING USING**)
REDUCED LOOK-UP TABLES)
)
Attorney's Docket No. P-4015.359)

Express Mail Certification
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Raleigh, North Carolina

February 8, 2000

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Washington, D.C. 20231

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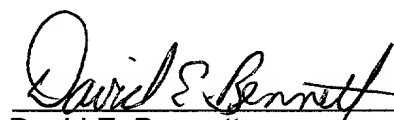
DATE MAILED: February 8, 2000

I hereby certify that the enclosed specification and claims, drawings (3 sets of 5 sheets), Declaration and Power Of Attorney, Assignment and Recordation Sheet, Form PTO-1449 and related patents, and our Check # 845 in the amount of \$1,324.00, are being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. §1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, BOX PATENT APPLICATION, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Respectfully submitted,

COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

By:



David E. Bennett

Registration No. 32,194

Telephone: (919) 854-1844

Express Mail Label No.: EL527471660US

Date Mailed: February 8, 2000

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF LETTERS PATENT

Paul W. Dent
INVENTOR

8-PSK TRANSMIT FILTERING USING REDUCED LOOK-UP TABLES

COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

P.O. Box 5
Raleigh, NC 27602
(919) 854-1844

8-PSK TRANSMIT FILTERING USING REDUCED LOOK-UP TABLES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to a method and apparatus to perform phase modulation in a digital communications system, and more particularly, to a method and apparatus to perform phase modulation using reduced look-up tables.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the prior art of digital radio communication, it is well known that linearly filtered transmissions can achieve superior spectral containment, thus reducing adjacent channel interference. Linearly filtered transmissions may be produced according to the prior art by applying information-symbol-representative impulses to a premodulation filter of desired characteristics. Such impulses, in the case of binary symbols, are impulses of area either +1 or -1. In the case of complex modulation, which produces both variations of the signal phase and amplitude creating a time-varying signal vector in the two-dimensional complex plane, the symbol-representative impulses have both a real (x or In-phase) part usually denoted by I_i , and an imaginary (y or Quadrature) part denoted by Q_i . The complex symbol $S_i = I_i + jQ_i$ may be filtered by separately filtering the I and Q sequences.

It is also known in the prior art that filtering may be performed using Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filters, which perform a weighted sum over the sliding window of successive symbols. Recent innovations in FIR filters are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,867,537 to Applicant, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Also in the prior art, it is known that all possible output values of an FIR filter may be precomputed and stored in a look-up table, providing the number of symbols L over the sliding FIR filter window is not too large. The number of stored output waveforms must be M^L when using symbols selected from an alphabet of M possible values. To reduce this number, U.S.

Patent No. 5,867,537 to Applicant splits the look-up table into two tables, each addressed by $L/2$ symbols. When M is large, for example 8 in an exemplary implementation, the size of the look-up table can nevertheless be excessive. Therefore, there is a need to reduce the size of look-up tables for generating filtered modulation waveforms for 8-PSK and similar modulations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A linearly-filtered 8-PSK signal for transmission is formed by dividing each 8-PSK symbol into its three constituent information bits B_1 , B_2 , and B_3 . Bits B_1 and B_3 are combined to form a first derived bit denoted B_1' . Bits B_2 and B_3 are combined to form a second derived bit denoted B_2' . All the bit values are regarded as having values of +1 or -1. Successive ones of the B_1 bits are then clocked into a first register of length L bits, the L register bits addressing a look-up table holding filtered signal values based on a length- L impulse-response filter. For each new B_1 bit clocked into the first register, a number of first filtered signal values corresponding to instants within one symbol period are extracted from the look-up table. Similarly, the B_2 , B_1' , and B_2' bits are clocked into respective registers and used to address filtered second, third, and fourth signal values respectively. Then the first filtered signal values are combined with the second filtered signal values to form one of the two complex parts of the desired complex filtered signal for transmission. The third filtered signal values are combined with the fourth filtered signal values to form the other of the two complex parts of the desired, filtered, complex signal. The resulting filtered, complex signal values are then used to modulate a linear transmitter.

Thus according to the above embodiment, the look-up table used to represent filtered values is reduced from 8^L values to 2^L values. The look-up table has, moreover, +/- symmetry allowing it to be further reduced by one-half. Thus, when using the invention, look-up tables of reasonable size may be used to generate a filtered 8-PSK signal.

In a preferred implementation, the look-up tables hold single-bit, oversampled sigma-delta representations of the filtered waveforms over each symbol period. These may be converted to analog waveforms by simple low-pass filtering, thus eliminating D-to-A convertors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a conventional 8-PSK signal constellation;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a look-up table waveform generator of the prior art;

Figure 3 is a rotated 8-PSK signal constellation used in the present invention;

Figure 4 is a block diagram of a reduced look-up table waveform generator according to the present invention.

Figure 5 is an second embodiment of the waveform generator according to the present invention.

Figure 6 is a third embodiment of the waveform generator according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 shows a conventional 8 point signal constellation used in the prior art for 8-PSK modulation. The signal constellation is a geometric representation of the modulation scheme. Each signal point on the constellation represents a two dimensional vector with I and Q components, where I represents the real part of a complex waveform and Q represents the imaginary part of the complex waveform. According to the prior art, octal symbols comprising three information bits are mapped to points on the signal constellation. The corresponding waveform is then generated and impressed on the phase of the carrier to transmit the octal symbol. There is a one-to one correspondence between possible octal symbols and signal points in the constellation. Thus, a signal constellation includes 2^n signal points, where n equals the number of symbol bits. In 8-PSK modulation, the input symbols have 3 bits, B1, B2, and B3,

and the signal constellation has 8 points corresponding to the eight possible symbols. Each signal point in the constellation has one of eight possible values:

$$\begin{aligned} &+1 \\ &-1 \\ &+j \\ &-j \\ &(1+j)/\sqrt{2} \\ &(1-j)/\sqrt{2} \\ &(-1+j)/\sqrt{2} \\ &(-1-j)/\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 1 shows one mapping used to assign symbols to signal points on the signal constellation. While this mapping may be done in many ways, the preferred assignment is to use Gray encoding. When Gray encoding is used, adjacent signal points differ by only one binary digit. Because the most likely error caused by noise involves the erroneous detection of an adjacent phase at the receiver, only a single bit error occurs in the k-bit sequence with Gray encoding.

During modulation, L successive symbols $S_1, S_2, S_3 \dots S(L)$, each having one of these 8 values, are combined in an FIR filter having coefficients $C_1, C_2, C_3 \dots C(L)$ to obtain a filtered value V given by the following equation:

$$V = C_1.S_1 + C_2.S_2 + C_3.S_3 + \dots + C(L).S(L) \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

Since each symbol has one of eight possible values, V may take any one of 8^L or 2^{3L} possible values. The filter values are pre-computed and stored in a look-up table. For $L=7$, for example, there would be 2^{21} or 2 million complex values for each waveform point, leading to an excessive look-up table size, even after exploiting the 4-fold symmetries that exist.

Figure 2 illustrates a waveform generator, indicated generally by the numeral 100, used in the prior art for 8-PSK modulation. The waveform generator 100 includes an input register 102, a look-up table 106, a divide by 4 counter 104 for clocking the look-up table 106, a pair of D/A converters 108a,b for converting the real and imaginary values output from the look-up table 106 to analog signals, a pair of filters 110a,b for smoothing output analog signals, and a quadrature modulator 112 for impressing the generated waveforms onto a carrier signal. Octal symbols comprising three information bits each are clocked sequentially into register 102, which stores the last L symbols. The 3L bits from the register 102 are applied to look-up table 106, which stores filtered waveform values V representing filtered segments of the modulation waveform. To describe a signal waveform corresponding to the filtered signal, several numerical samples corresponding to a plurality of sampling points on the waveform over each symbol period must be stored, and each numerical sample comprises a real and an imaginary value. The number of sampling points per symbol period is called the oversampling factor, and must be high enough to represent the smoothly changing waveform, thus avoiding the need for stringent additional smoothing filters to take out excessive step-changes. For example, if an oversampling factor of 4 is used, four real and four imaginary values of perhaps 8-bit precision each must be stored for each symbol period, giving a memory size of $2 \times 4 \times 8 \times 2^{21}$ bits, or 128 megabits, which is a very large memory. The 4 successive sampling points within each symbol period are selected by sequencing divide by 4 counter 104 through its four states 11, 01, 10, 11 using a 4x symbol-rate clock. The real and imaginary waveform values output from the look-up table 106 are converted to analog signals by the D/A converters 108a and 108b, and then the analog outputs are smoothed to remove the steps at the oversampling rate by filters 110a and 110b. The complex analog modulation waveform is then applied to I, Q or quadrature modulator 112 to generate the octal modulated signal at a given radio carrier frequency. Quadrature modulators and improvements thereto are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,530,722 which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

One drawback to look-up table waveform generators of the prior art is that the number of filtered waveform values V that must be pre-computed and stored is exponentially related to the number L of consecutive symbols used to generate the filtered waveform values V . Thus, when L becomes large, the number of filtered waveform values V that must be pre-computed and stored quickly becomes unmanageable. In the example given where $L = 7$, there are 2^{21} or 8^7 complex values that need to be pre-computed and stored in the look-up table.

It is possible to reduce the number of complex waveform values V that must be pre-computed and stored by rotating the signal constellation 22.5 degrees as shown in Figure 3. Using the rotated signal constellation, the real and imaginary parts of the 8 possible constellation points are always one of the four values:

$$\begin{aligned} &+\sin(22.5^\circ) \\ &-\sin(22.5^\circ) \\ &+\sin(67.5^\circ) \\ &-\sin(67.5^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

These values are related to the three 8-PSK bits by the following linear equations:

$$I = aB_2 - bB_2.B_3 \quad \text{Eq. (2)}$$

$$Q = aB_1 + bB_1.B_3 \quad \text{Eq (3)}$$

where $a = 0.5[\sin(67.5^\circ) + \sin(22.5^\circ)]$ and $b = 0.5[\sin(67.5^\circ) - \sin(22.5^\circ)]$. $B_1.B_3$ is still a binary value, which can be denoted by B_1' . Likewise, $-B_2.B_3$ is still a binary value, which can be denoted by B_2' .

Using the rotated signal constellation, the real or I waveform points become expressible as linear functions of two bits B_1 , B_1' and the imaginary or Q waveform points become

expressible as linear functions of B2, B2'. Denoting the filtering operation by a function F, then the following relationship exists between the I and Q waveforms and the binary values B1, B1', B2, and B2':

$$F(I) = F(aB2 - bB2.B3) = aF(B2) + bF(B2') \quad \text{Eq (4)}$$

$$F(Q) = F(aB1 + bB1.B3) = aF(B1) + bF(B1') \quad \text{Eq (5)}$$

The coefficients a and b are the same as defined above. Of course, using other relations between the three bits and the I and Q values other octal constellations may be produced according to the present invention.

By separately producing filtered waveforms F(B1), F(B1'), F(B2) and F(B2') from sequences of B1, B1', B2 and B2', and post-combining the filtered waveforms using weighting factors a and b as defined above, it is only necessary to construct a look-up table for filtering binary bit sequences.

Figure 4 illustrates a waveform generator according to the present invention that implements the rotated signal constellation indicated generally by the numeral 200. The waveform generator 200 includes a logic circuit 202 for combining the bits of the octal symbol, a register 204, a selector 206, a look-up table 208, a divide-by-4 counter 210, a timing unit 212, two adders 214a,b, two D/A converters 216a,b, two filters 218a,b, and a quadrature modulator 220. Look-up table 208 stores filtered waveform segment data which may, for example, contain numerical samples of filtered waveform segments. Logic 202 receives three-bit 8-PSK symbols comprising bits B1, B2, B3 at a symbol rate Fs. Bits B1, B2, B3 correspond to a segment of a modulation waveform. Logic 202 outputs bits B1, B1', B2 and B2' to four registers 204a, 204b, 204c and 204d at a symbol rate Fs. Registers 204a – 204d equate to register 102 of Figure 2. Registers 204a - 204d contain bit sequences that are used to address look-up table 208.

Registers 204a – 204d are selected in turn by selector 206, which is controlled by counter 210 and timing unit 212 to be the source of the L-bit address for look-up table 208. Look-up table 208 now stores 2^L real waveform values per oversampling point, as opposed to the 2^{3L} of the prior art look-up table 106 of Figure 2. When $L=7$, table 208 thus need store only 128 waveform values per oversampling point, or even 64 when +/- symmetry is exploited, making a total of 256 waveform values for four samples per symbol. The waveform values obtained from look-up table 208 when seven successive B1 bits are selected as the address by selector 206, representing a segment of waveform $F(B1)$, are loaded into holding register 214b. The waveform values obtained using seven B2 bits, representing a segment of waveform $F(B2)$, are loaded into register 214a. When a waveform value is extracted using seven B1' bits as the address, which represent a segment of waveform $F(B1')$, the extracted waveform value is added to register 214b. When seven B2' bits are used to address the look-up table 208 which represent a segment of waveform $F(B2')$, the extracted waveform value is added to register 214a. The addition in both cases being done with a weighting factor of a:b as shown in Equations 4 and 5. The addition operation is not explicitly shown in Figure 4 but understood to be incorporated into accumulator registers 214a,b. Four waveform values are output. Thus a final I-value and a Q-value are obtained in registers 214b, 214a which are then latched into D/A converters 216a,b at an oversampling rate of $4F_s$ and converted by D/A converters 216a, 216b to analog signals as before. The analog signals are filtered by filters 218a, 218b, and modulated by quadrature modulator 220. Counter 210 is sequenced through its states using a clock of 16 times the symbol rate to generate output values with an oversampling ratio of 16/4.

It is also possible to use the resistive network FIR filter techniques as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,867,537 or in my co-pending application filed simultaneously herewith entitled "Combined Transmit Filter and D-to-A Conversion", the latter being also hereby incorporated by reference herein. These disclosures describe how to produce the FIR filtering function for a binary chip or bit sequence using resistive combining networks to implement the weighting

coefficients $C_1 \dots C(L)$. Thus, another implementation of the invention uses four filters constructed using any of the incorporated resistive combining network techniques to generate filtered waveforms $F(B_1)$, $F(B_2)$, $F(B_1')$ and $F(B_2')$ which are then combined in the ratio $a:b$ with a plus and a minus sign respectively to generate the imaginary and the real Q and I modulating waveforms. The weighting ratio $a:b$ may be simply arranged by choosing the impedance levels of the networks producing $F(B_1)$ and $F(B_2)$ to have the ratio b/a to the impedance level of the networks producing $F(B_1')$ and $F(B_2')$, addition then being achieved by simply wiring the outputs $F(B_1)$ and $F(B_1')$ in parallel, and likewise for $F(B_2)$ and $F(B_2')$.

Figure 5 is a block diagram of a waveform generator 300 according to the present invention that uses resistive combining networks to generate the Q and I waveforms. The waveform generator 300 includes a logic unit 302, shift registers/resistive combining networks 306, 308, 310, 312, balanced filters 314, 316, and a quadrature modulator 318. Resistive combining networks 306, 308, 310, 312 may, for example, be constructed as shown in my U.S. Patent No. 5,867,537, or in my co-pending application entitled "Combined Transmit Filter and D-to-A Converter," filed simultaneously herewith. An 8-PSK symbol stream composed of 3 bit streams B_1 , B_2 , B_3 enters logic unit 302 to form B_1' and B_2' streams as before. Bit streams B_1 , B_1' then drive shift-register/resistive combining networks 306 and 308, to generate filtered Q waveform values at an oversampling rate of, for example, four waveform values per symbol, as described in the above-incorporated references. The outputs of resistive combining networks 306, 308 are added in the ratio $a:b$ simply by arranging their relative impedance scalings Z_a and Z_b respectively to be in the ratio $Z_a:Z_b = b:a$ and wiring their outputs in parallel. Bit streams B_2 and B_2' are input to registers/resistive combining networks 310 and 312 respectively to generate filtered I waveform values at the same oversampling rate. The outputs of resistive combining networks 310, 312, having impedance scaling Z_a and Z_b respectively, are added in the same $a:b$ ratio. Thus, balanced Q and I signals are generated that can be further filtered

using balanced filters 314 and 316 to remove the 4Fs steps before application to a balanced modulator 318.

D/A converters are so-called mixed signal components (part digital, part analog technology) which one would rather avoid in the interests of being able to integrate functions into a digital integrated circuit chip. Likewise, the resistive combining networks of Figure 5 cannot always be constructed in a particular integrated circuit technology. Therefore, there is a need for an implementation that avoids using analog circuit technology.

In the prior art, a known form of digital representation of analog signals is delta-sigma modulation. Delta sigma modulation represents a signal between 0 and 1 by a fast alternating sequence of 0's and 1's that contains a ratio of 1's to 0's, such as to give the desired mean value. The sequence can be chosen so that the error waveform, which is the difference between the 1/0 waveform and the desired waveform, has reduced low frequency content and mostly high-frequency content that can be easily removed with a simple low-pass filter. Thus, once a delta-sigma representation is generated, it can be converted to an analog waveform with a simple low-pass filter. A bipolar signal can be represented as the difference between two complementary delta-sigma waveforms, which are then filtered by a balanced filter as disclosed in the above-incorporated '722 patent.

In the prior art, it was also known to generate delta-sigma representations of a filtered modulation waveform over a symbol period as a sequence of 1's and 0's by using a computer off-line, i.e., during the design process, which sequences could then be remembered in a look-up table. This technique is employed in cellular telephones conforming to the GSM standard manufactured and sold worldwide by L.M. Ericsson since 1992. The current invention allows this economical technique to be extended to higher order constellations such as 8-PSK or 16-QAM without excessively large look-up tables.

When the look-up table stores delta-sigma encoded waveform values, the waveforms can be read one or more bits at a time into a holding register successively for addresses given

by L bits of B1, B1', B2 and B2'. The holding registers for B1, B1' are then clocked out and their outputs are added in the ratio a:b using two resistors, for example. Preferably, the complementary waveforms are generated at the same time and the waveform and its complement form a balanced I-signal which is filtered with a balanced filter to drive a balanced modulator, as described in the above-incorporated '722 patent to Applicant. Likewise, the holding registers for B2, B2' are clocked out to generate a balanced Q-signal.

A waveform generator for generating 8-PSK waveforms using 48 times oversampled delta sigma representations is shown in Figure 6 and is indicated generally at 400. The waveform generator 400 includes a logic circuit 402, shift registers 404a, 404b, 404c, 404d, selector 406, look-up table 408, divide by four counter 410, timing unit 412, buffers 414, 416, 418, and 420, resistive networks 422, 424, balanced filters 426, 428, and a balanced quadrature modulator 430. Octal symbols (B1, B2, B3) enter logic 402 at the symbol rate F_s . Logic 402 outputs B1, B2, B1' and B2' at rate F_s to registers 404a - 404d. Selector 406 and clock 408, which is driven at $4F_s$, select registers 404a, 404b, 404c, and 404d in proper sequence to be output to the address input of look-up table 408. Timing generator 412 generates a timing pulse to one of the buffers 414, 416, 418, or 420 respectively to latch the output of table 408 for each address input. In the exemplary implementation of Figure 6, look-up table 408 outputs all 48 sigma-delta samples per symbol period at a time, which are latched in one of the four 48-bit buffers 414, 416, 418, or 420. When all buffers are full, their 48-bit contents are clocked out serially at the rate $48F_s$. It will be appreciated that, in order to be able to load a new 48-bit value while the last 48-bit value is still being clocked out, buffers 414, 416, 418, and 420 should be double-buffers, also known as parallel-to-serial convertors.

Buffers 414, 416, 418, and 420 preferably output each bit and its complement in order to generate a balanced, bipolar sigma-delta waveform representation. The outputs of buffers 414, 416, which correspond to bitstreams B2 and B2' and when added in the ratio a:b by proper choice of Z_a and Z_b , generate the I-part of the desired filtered 8-PSK waveform. Likewise

buffers 418, 420, which correspond to bitstreams B1 and B1' and when added in the ratio a:b, generate the Q-part of the 8-PSK waveform. These balanced I,Q waveforms contain high-frequency sigma-delta quantizing noise due to the 48-times oversampled sigma-delta representation stored in table 408, which however, is easily removed by simple, balanced low pass filters 426, 428 before quadrature modulation, as described in the '722 patent. Other bus widths than 48 may be used between table 408 and buffers 414, 416, 418, and 420 if more convenient. For example, table 408 can output the 48 bits as six, 8-bit bytes at a rate of 6Fs by supplying another three address bits from a divide-by-6 counter clocked at 24 Fs. By suitable design of a divide-by-24 counter to provide both the two register selection bits and the extra three address bits to table 408, the output bytes can be in the order:

byte 1 for B1
byte 1 for B2
byte 1 for B1'
byte 1 for B2'
byte 2 for B1
byte 2 for B2
byte 2 for B1'
byte 2 for B2'
etc.

allowing buffers 414, 416, 418, and 420 to be reduced to 8-bit parallel to serial convertors which are refilled 6 times over every Fs period.

Using the arrangement of Figure 6, a digital interface 432 may be constructed between buffers 414, 416, 418, 420 and resistor networks 422, 424 so that the circuit excluding the resistors may be fabricated as an entirely digital integrated circuit having eight digital outputs. The resistor networks 422, 424 may be incorporated into an analog integrated circuit comprising the balanced low-pass filters 426, 428 and the quadrature modulator 430. The eight-line

interface may alternatively be reduced to four by outputting only one polarity of each waveform, the complementary polarity for forming a balanced signal being created on the analog chip.

The present invention may, of course, be carried out in other specific ways than those herein set forth without departing from the spirit and essential characteristics of the invention. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, and all changes coming within the meaning and equivalency range of the appended claims are intended to be embraced therein.

CLAIMS

I claim:

1. A method for generating a premodulation-filtered modulation waveform for transmitting octal symbols, the modulation waveform comprising a real part and an imaginary part comprising:
 - inputting to a logic unit successive octal data symbols, each comprising first , second and third information bits;
 - forming in said logic unit a first derived bit by combining the first and third information bits and a second derived bit by combining the second and third information bits;
 - forming first, second, third and fourth address bit sequences by collecting successive first information bits, second information bits, first derived information bits, and second derived bits respectively in corresponding registers;
 - generating first, second, third, and fourth filtered waveform segments based on said first, second, third, and fourth bit sequences;
 - combining the first and third filtered waveform segments to obtain a segment of said imaginary part of said modulation waveform; and
 - combining the second and fourth filtered waveform segments to obtain a segment of said real part of said modulation waveform.
2. The method of claim 1 in which said logic unit forms said first derived bit by an exclusive OR operation on said first and third information bits.

3. The method of claim 1 in which the logic unit forms the second derived bit by an exclusive OR operation on the second and third information bits and complementing the result.
4. The method of claim 1 in which the filtered waveform segments are represented by a plurality of numerical samples spaced over each symbol period.
5. The method of claim 1 in which the filtered waveform segments are represented by a sequence of sigma-delta values.
6. The method of claim 5 in which the filtered waveform segments are produced as a balanced signal represented on two outputs and are represented by a sequence of sigma-delta values and its complement.
7. The method of claim 1 in which the modulation waveform is generated in balanced form on two outputs for each of the real and imaginary parts.
8. The method of claim 1 in which combining first and third filtered waveform segments comprises forming a weighted sum of one or more numerical samples of the first filtered waveform segment with corresponding numerical samples of the third filtered waveform segment.
9. The method of claim 1 in which combining second and fourth filtered waveform segments comprises forming a weighted sum of one or more numerical samples of the second filtered waveform segment with corresponding numerical samples of the fourth filtered waveform segment.

10. The method of claim 1 in which combining first and third filtered waveform segments comprises connecting the first filtered waveform segment through a first impedance to an output terminal and connecting the third filtered waveform segment through a second impedance to said output terminal to produce a weighted sum of the combined first and third filtered waveform segments at said output terminal.
11. The method of claim 1 in which combining second and fourth filtered waveform segments comprises connecting the second filtered waveform segment through a first impedance to an output terminal and connecting the fourth filtered waveform segment through a second impedance to said output terminal to produce a weighted sum of the combined second and fourth filtered waveform segments at said output terminal.
12. The method of claim 1 in which generating first, second, third, and fourth filtered waveform segments comprises using the first, second, third, and fourth bit sequences respectively as an address to a look-up table containing one or more numerical samples of the first, second, third, and fourth filtered waveform segments.
13. The method of claim 12 in which the look-up table contains sigma-delta representations of the first, second, third, and fourth filtered waveform segments.
14. The method of claim 1 in which generating first, second, third, and fourth filtered waveform segments comprises outputting the first, second, third, and fourth bit sequences or their complements to a corresponding resistive combining network.

15. The method of claim 1 in which generating first, second, third, and fourth filtered waveform segments comprises outputting the first, second, third and fourth bit sequences and their complements to corresponding first and second complementary resistive combining networks to generate a balanced filtered waveform segment on two outputs corresponding to each of the first, second, third and fourth bit sequences.
16. The method of claim 15 in which combining filtered waveform segments corresponding to the first and third bit sequences comprises connecting the outputs of the corresponding resistive combining networks together.
17. The method of claim 16 in which the resistive combining networks corresponding to the first and third filtered waveforms have a relative impedance scaling to effect a predetermined weighted sum.
18. The method of claim 15 in which combining filtered waveform segments corresponding to the second and fourth bit sequences comprises connecting the outputs of the corresponding resistor networks together.
19. The method of claim 18 in which the resistive combining networks corresponding to the second and fourth filtered waveforms have a relative impedance scaling to effect a predetermined weighted sum.
20. The method of claim 1 in which the octal symbols are 8-PSK symbols.

21. A method for generating a modulation waveform for transmitting octal symbols, the modulation waveform comprising a real part and an imaginary part comprising:
inputting data symbols to a logic unit over a plurality of successive symbol periods, wherein each data symbol comprises a plurality of information bits:
forming in the logic unit at least two derived bits during each symbol period by combining selected information bits;
forming, during each symbol period, a plurality of bit sequences, each bit sequence containing bits input or derived over a plurality of symbol periods;
generating, during each symbol period, a plurality of filtered waveform segments using the bit sequences;
combining, during each symbol period, at least two of the filtered waveform segments to obtain a segment of the imaginary waveform part;
combining, during each symbol period, at least two of the filtered waveform segments to obtain a segment of the imaginary waveform part.
22. The method of claim 21 wherein the data symbol comprises first, second, and information bits.
23. The method of claim 22 in which the logic unit forms a first derived bit by an exclusive OR operation on first and third information bits.
24. The method of claim 22 in which the logic unit forms a second derived bit by an exclusive OR operation on second and third information bits and complementing the result.

25. The method of claim 21 in which the filtered waveform segments each comprise a number of numerical samples spaced over each symbol period.
26. The method of claim 21 in which the filtered waveform segments are represented by a sequence of sigma-delta values.
27. The method of claim 21 in which the modulation waveform is generated in balanced form on two outputs for each of the real and the imaginary parts.
28. The method of claim 27 in which the filtered waveform segments are produced as a balanced signal represented on two outputs and are represented by a sequence of sigma-delta values and its complement.
29. The method of claim 21 in which combining at least two of the filtered waveform segments to form a segment of the imaginary part of the modulation waveform comprises forming a weighted sum of a numerical sample of a first filtered waveform segment with a numerical sample of at least one other filtered waveform segment.
30. The method of claim 21 in which combining at least two of the filtered waveform segments to form a segment of the real part of the modulation waveform comprises forming a weighted sum of a numerical sample of a first filtered waveform segment with a numerical sample of at least one other filtered waveform segment.
31. The method of claim 21 in which combining at least two of the filtered waveform segments to form a segment of the imaginary part of the modulation waveform

comprises connecting a first filtered waveform segment through a first impedance to an output terminal and connecting a second filtered waveform segment through a second impedance to the output terminal to produce a weighted sum of the combined filtered waveform segments at the output terminal.

32. The method of claim 21 in which combining at least two of the filtered waveform segments to form a segment of the real part of the modulation waveform comprises connecting a first filtered waveform segment through a first impedance to an output terminal and connecting a second filtered waveform segment through a second impedance to the output terminal to produce a weighted sum of the combined filtered waveform segments at the output terminal.

33. The method of claim 21 in which generating a plurality of filtered waveform segments comprises using the bit sequences as an address to a look-up table containing pre-computed filtered numerical samples of the filtered waveform segments.

34. The method of claim 33 in which the look-up table contains oversampled sigma-delta representations of the pre-computed filtered waveform segments.

35. The method of claim 21 in which generating a plurality of filtered waveform segments includes inputting the bit sequences and their complements to a resistive combining network.

36. The method of claim 35 in which generating a plurality of filtered waveform segments comprises inputting the bit sequences and their complements to

corresponding first and second complementary resistive combining networks to generate balanced filtered waveform segments on two outputs corresponding to each of the bit sequences.

37. The method of claim 36 in which a first filtered waveform segment corresponds to a bit sequence comprising a plurality of first information bits, a second filtered waveform segment corresponds to a bit sequence comprising a plurality of second information bits, a third filtered waveform segment corresponds to a plurality of first derived bits, and a fourth filtered waveform segment corresponds to a plurality of second derived bits.

38. The method of claim 37 wherein the first filtered waveform segment is added to the third filtered waveform segment and the second waveform segment is added to the fourth filtered waveform segments by connecting the outputs of the corresponding resistive combining networks together.

39. The method of claim 38 in which the connected resistive combining networks have a relative impedance to effect a predetermined a weighted sum

40. The method of claim 21 in which the octal symbols are 8-PSK symbols.

41. A waveform generator for generating, from sequence of data symbol each having a plurality of information bits, a modulation waveform having a real part and an imaginary part, said waveform generator comprising:

a logic unit having an input for receiving said data symbols and an output,

wherein the logic unit combines, during each symbol period, selected

information bits comprising the data symbol to produce two or more derived bits, and wherein selected information bits and the derived bits are presented at the output of the logic unit;

a delay register connected to the output of the logic unit for storing a plurality of bit sequences, wherein each bit sequence comprises bits selected from the information bits and the derived bits over a plurality of symbol periods;

a filter generating a filtered waveform segment during each symbol period from the bit sequences;

a first combiner combining, during each symbol period, at least two of the filtered waveform segments to obtain a segment of the imaginary part of the modulation waveform; and

a second combiner combining, during each symbol period, at least two of the filtered waveform segments to obtain a segment of said real part of the modulation waveform.

42. The waveform generator of claim 41 wherein the filter comprises a look-up table storing waveform segment data corresponding to a plurality of filtered waveform segments, and wherein the waveform segment data is addressed by the bit sequences.

43. The waveform generator of claim 42 wherein the waveform segment data comprises a plurality of numerical values corresponding to samples of the filtered waveform segment spaced over the symbol period.

44. The waveform generator of claim 42 wherein the waveform segment data comprises a sequence of binary values using an oversampled sigma-delta representation.

45. The waveform generator of claim 44 wherein said first combiner comprises a two-wire resistive combining network for generating the real part of said waveform in balanced form from the sigma-delta representation of a first waveform segment, and the second combiner comprises a two-wire resistive combining network for generating the imaginary part of the waveform from the sigma-delta representation of a second waveform segment.

46. The waveform generator of claim 41 wherein the waveform generator includes first and second two-wire resistive combining networks for generating respectively the real and imaginary part of the modulation waveform in balanced form.

47. The waveform generator of claim 46 wherein the first combining network forms a weighted sum of first and second filtered waveform segments, and the second combining network forms a weighted sum of third and fourth filtered waveform segments.

48. The waveform generator of claim 46 wherein the bit sequences or their complements are output from the delay registers to respective resistive combining networks to form filtered waveform segments.

49. The waveform generator of claim 46 wherein the bit sequences and their complements are output from the delay registers to first and second complementary resistive combining networks to form balanced waveform segments on two wires.

50. The waveform generator of claim 41 including four delay registers for storing respectively sequences of a first information bit, a second information bit, a first derived bit, and a second derived bit over a predetermined number of symbol periods.

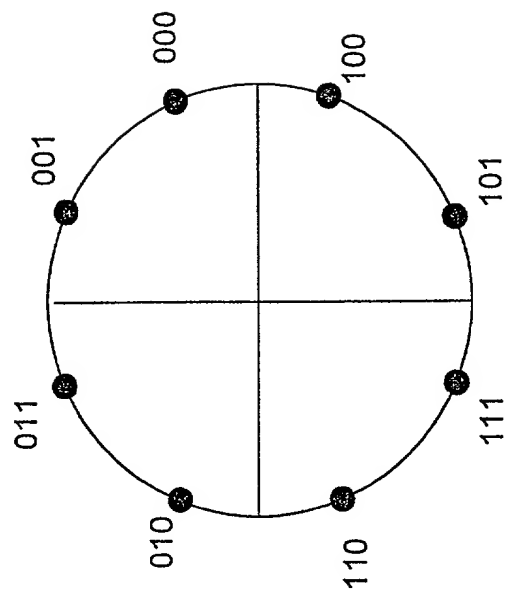
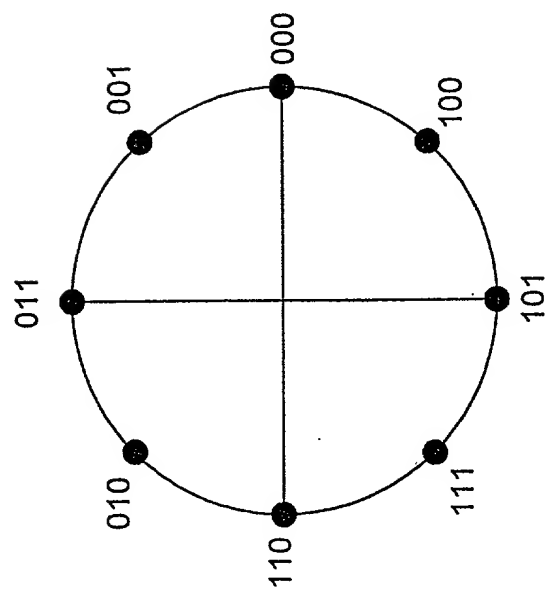
51. The waveform generator of claim 50 wherein the bit sequences stored in said first, second, third, and fourth registers are used to generate respectively a first waveform segment, a second waveform segment, a third waveform segment, and a fourth waveform segment.

52. The waveform generator of claim 51 wherein the first and third waveform segments are combined to generate the real part of the modulation waveform, and said second and fourth waveform segments are combined to form the imaginary part of the modulation waveform.

53. The waveform generator of claim 51 wherein the filter comprises a memory storing a plurality of waveform segments and wherein the bit sequences are used to address the memory.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method for generating a premodulation-filtered modulation waveform having a real part and an imaginary part for transmitting octal symbols uses a reduced lookup table. Successive octal symbols, each comprising three information bits, are input to a logic unit. The logic unit forms a first derived bit by combining the first and third information bits and a second derived bit by combining the second and third information bits. The first and second information bits, along with the first and second derived bits, are delayed in respective L-bit shift registers. The bit sequences in the L-bit shift registers are used to determine a corresponding filtered waveform segment for each bit sequence. The waveform segments corresponding to the delayed first information bits and the delayed first derived bits are combined to obtain a segment of said imaginary waveform part. The waveform segments corresponding to the delayed second information bits and delayed second derived bits are combined to obtain a segment of said real waveform part.



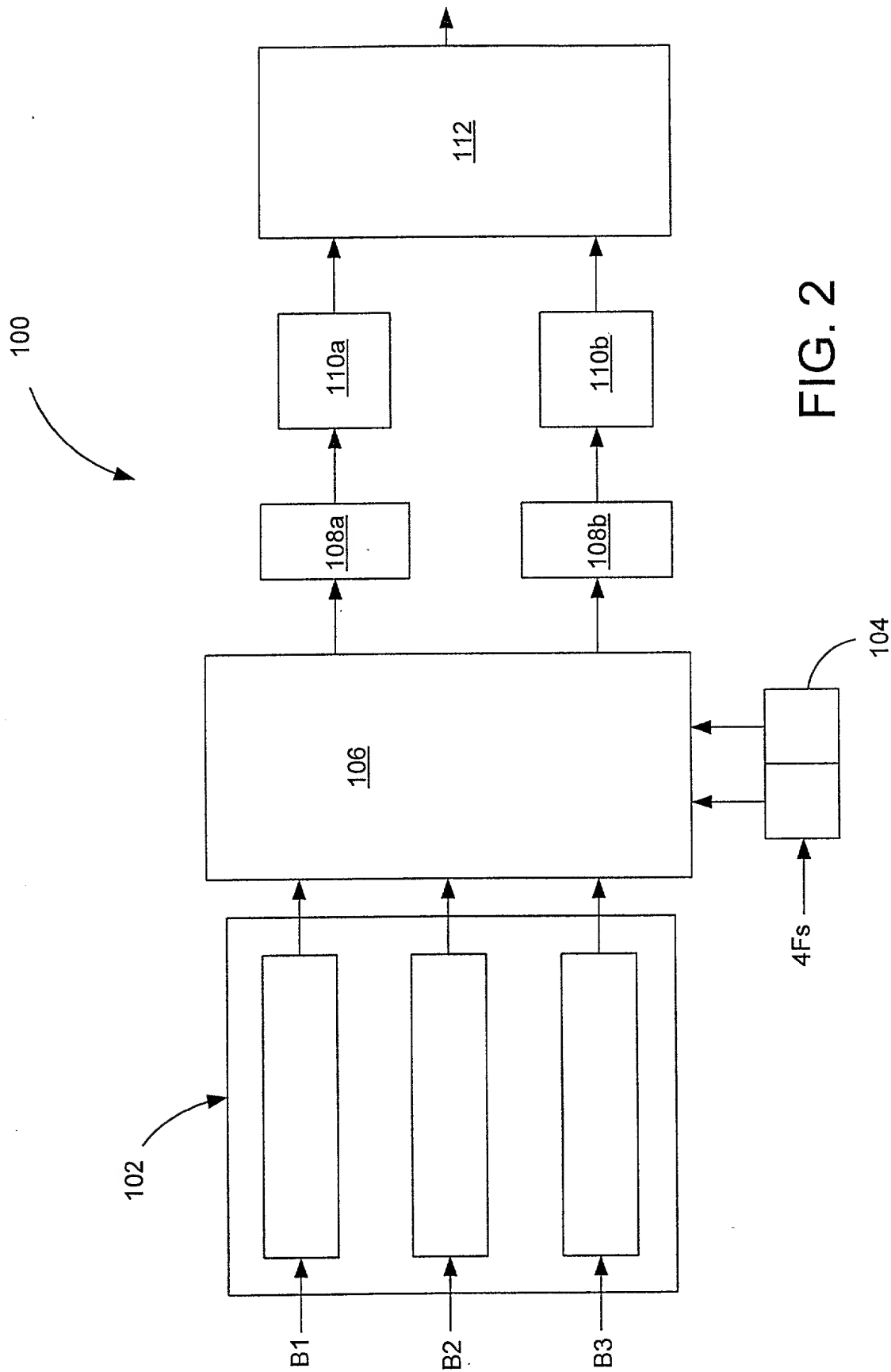


FIG. 2

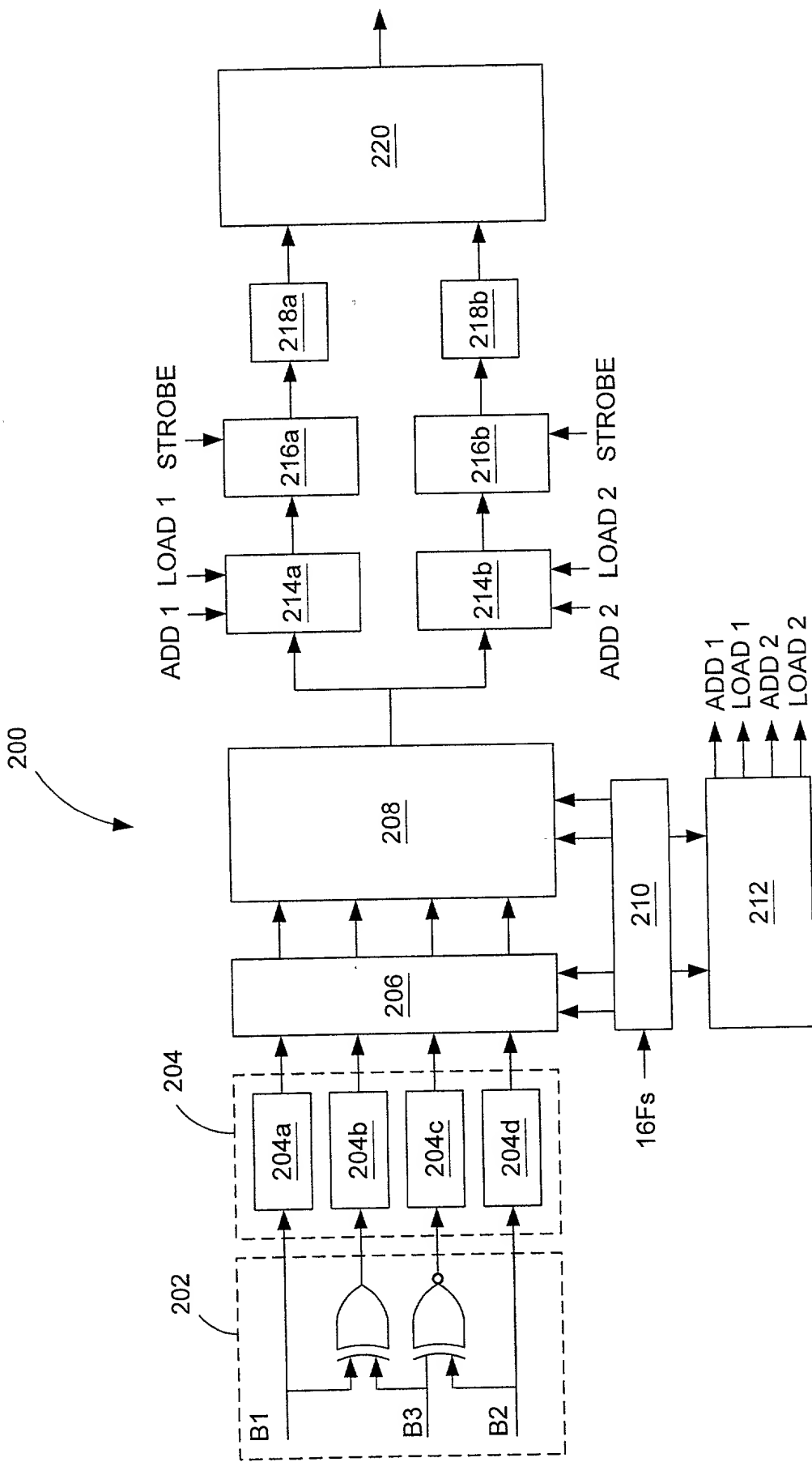


FIG. 4

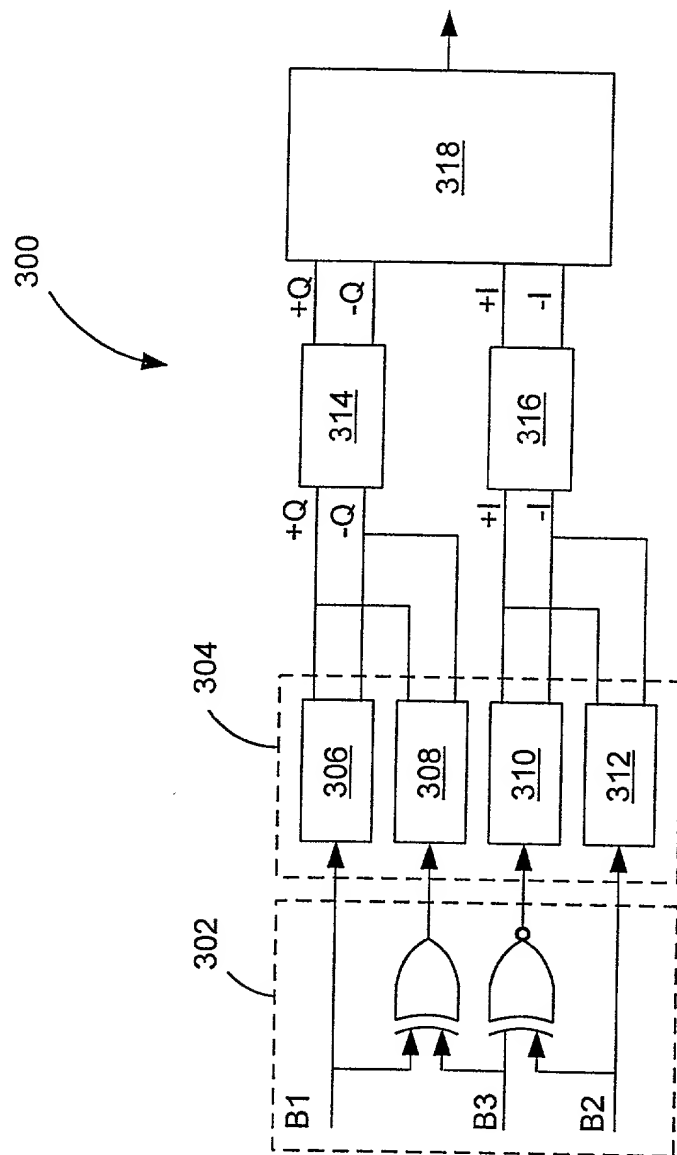


FIG. 5

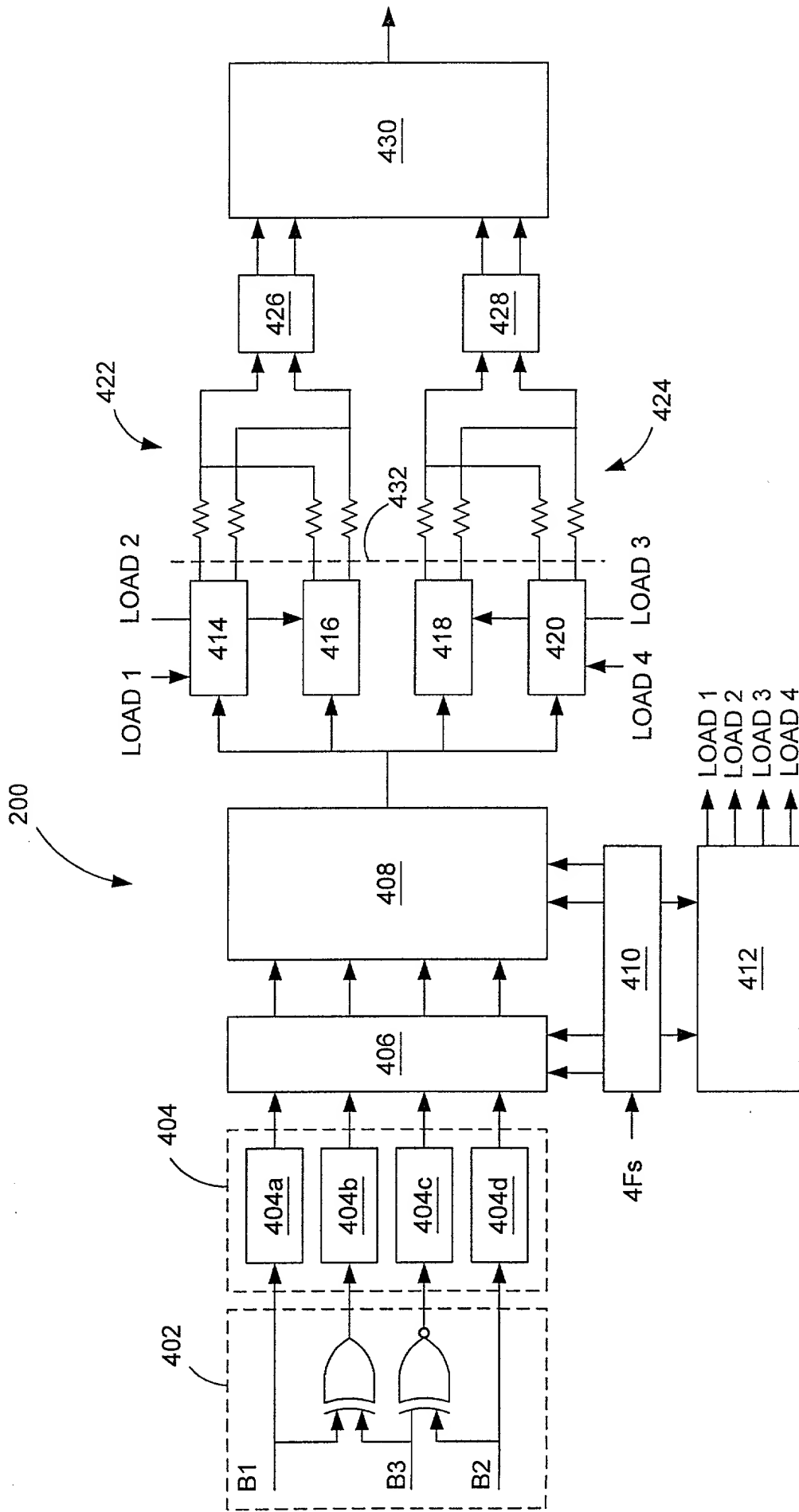


FIG. 6

Declaration and Power of Attorney for Patent Application

As below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **8-PSK TRANSMIT FILTERING USING REDUCED LOOK-UP TABLES**, the specification of which

☒ is attached hereto.

(Check one)

☐ was filed on _____ as
Application Serial Number _____
and was amended on _____
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me which is material to patentability (as defined in C.F.R. §1.56) in connection with the examination of this application.

I hereby claim foreign benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed	
NONE			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	YES	NO
_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	YES	NO
_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	YES	NO

Declaration and Power of Attorney for Patent Application

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

NONE

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status: Patented/Pending/Abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status: Patented/Pending/Abandoned)

Power of Attorney: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following agents/attorneys to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Ken Bolvin
Registration Number 34,125

Kermit D. Lopez
Registration Number 41,953

Charles L. Moore, Jr.
Registration Number 33,742

David G. Matthews
Registration Number 33,959

David K. Purks
Registration Number 40,133

Debra K. Stephens
Registration Number 38,211

Herbert V. Kerner
Registration Number 42, 721

Kevin A. Sembrat
Registration Number 36,673

Mark C. Terrano
Registration Number 40,200

Stephen A. Calogero
Registration Number 41,491

Declaration and Power of Attorney for Patent Application

Larry L. Coats
Registration Number 25,620

David E. Bennett
Registration Number 32,194

John R. Owen
Registration Number 42,055

David D. Kalish
Registration Number 42,706

Steven N. Terranova
Registration Number 43,185

Taylor M. Davenport
Registration Number 42,466

Michael D. Murphy
Registration Number 44,958

Declaration and Power of Attorney for Patent Application

Send Correspondence to: David E. Bennett
COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.
P.O. Box 5
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

Direct Calls to: David E. Bennett
Telephone: (919) 854-1844
Facsimile: (919) 854-2084

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR:

Full name: Paul W. Dent
First Name Middle Name/Initial Last Name

Signature: Paul W. Dent Date: 2000-01-21
First Name Middle Name Last Name Year-Month-Day

Residence: Pittsboro, North Carolina, USA
City, State, and Country

Citizenship: Great Britain

Post Office Address: 637 Eagle Point Road, Pittsboro, North Carolina 27312